

Quiz Secure-Software-Design - High-quality Certification WGU Secure Software Design (KEO1) Exam Test Questions

**WGU D487 PRE-ASSESSMENT: SECURE
SOFTWARE DESIGN (KEO1) (PKEO)**

**Exam Questions With Revised Correct
Answers**

BEST UPDATED!!

- 1) What are the 11 security design principles? - ANSWER
Least privilege, Separation of duties, Defense in depth, fail-safe, Economy of mechanism, Complete mediation, Open Design, Least common mechanism, Psychological acceptability, Weakest link, Leveraging existing components
- 2) Software Security Maturity Models and the SDL
- ANSWER OWASP's Open Software Assurance Maturity Model (OpenSAMM)
Building Security in Maturity Model
- 3) OpenSAMM: Governance
- ANSWER is centered on the processes and activities related to how an organization manages overall software development activities. More specifically, this includes

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WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

While performing functional testing of the new product from a shared machine, a QA analyst closed their browser window but did not logout of the application. A different QA analyst accessed the application an hour later and was not prompted to login. They then noticed the previous analyst was still logged into the application.

How should existing security controls be adjusted to prevent this in the future?

- A. Ensure no sensitive information is stored in plain text in cookies
- **B. Ensure user sessions timeout after short intervals**
- C. Ensure role-based access control is enforced for access to all resources
- D. Ensure strong password policies are enforced

Answer: B

Explanation:

The issue described involves a session management vulnerability where the user's session remains active even after the browser window is closed, allowing another user on the same machine to access the application without logging in. To prevent this security risk, it's essential to adjust the session management controls to include an automatic timeout feature. This means that after a period of inactivity, or when the browser window is closed, the session should automatically expire, requiring a new login to access the application. This adjustment ensures that even if a user forgets to log out, their session won't remain active indefinitely, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

References:

* Secure SDLC practices emphasize the importance of security at every stage of the software development life cycle, including the implementation of proper session management controls¹².

* Best practices for access control in security highlight the significance of managing session timeouts to prevent unauthorized access³.

* Industry standards and guidelines often recommend session timeouts as a critical security control to protect against unauthorized access⁴.

NEW QUESTION # 96

An individual is developing a software application that has a back-end database and is concerned that a malicious user may run the following SQL query to pull information about all accounts from the database:

```
SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE accountID = ' or '1'='1';
```

Which technique should be used to detect this vulnerability without running the source codes?

- A. Cross-site scripting
- B. Fuzz testing
- **C. Static analysis**
- D. Dynamic analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Static analysis is a method used to detect vulnerabilities in software without executing the code. It involves examining the codebase for patterns that are indicative of security issues, such as SQL injection vulnerabilities. This technique can identify potential threats and weaknesses by analyzing the code's structure, syntax, and data flow.

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Static analysis as a means to identify security vulnerabilities¹.

The importance of static analysis in the early stages of the SDLC to prevent security issues².

Learning-based approaches to fix SQL injection vulnerabilities using static analysis³.

NEW QUESTION # 97

What is the last step of the SDLC code review process?

- A. Perform preliminary scan
- **B. Review code for security issues**
- C. Review for security issues unique to the architecture
- D. Identify security code review objectives

Answer: B

Explanation:

The last step of the SDLC code review process is to review the code for security issues. This involves a detailed examination of the code to identify any potential security vulnerabilities that could be exploited. It's a critical phase where the focus is on ensuring that the code adheres to security best practices and does not contain any flaws that could compromise the security of the application or system. The process typically includes manual inspection as well as automated tools to scan for common security issues. The goal is to ensure that the software is as secure as possible before it is deployed. References: Mastering the Code Review Process, Understanding the SDLC, How Code Reviews Improve Software Quality in SDLC - LinkedIn.

NEW QUESTION # 98

Company leadership has contracted with a security firm to evaluate the vulnerability of all externally facing enterprise applications via automated and manual system interactions. Which security testing technique is being used?

- A. Source-code fault injection
- **B. Penetration testing**
- C. Property-based-testing
- D. Source-code analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

The security testing technique that involves evaluating the vulnerability of all externally facing enterprise applications through both automated and manual system interactions is known as Penetration Testing. This method simulates real-world attacks on systems to identify potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers. It is a proactive approach to discover security weaknesses before they can be exploited in a real attack scenario. Penetration testing can include a variety of methods such as network scanning, application testing, and social engineering tactics to ensure a comprehensive security evaluation. : The concept of Penetration Testing as a method for evaluating vulnerabilities aligns with industry standards and practices, as detailed in resources from security-focused organizations and literature¹.

NEW QUESTION # 99

Which type of threat exists when an attacker can intercept and manipulate form data after the user clicks the save button but before the request is posted to the API?

- **A. Tampering**
- B. Information disclosure
- C. Spoofing
- D. Elevation of privilege

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 100

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